CAN'T HOLD OUT LONG.

Legations Making Brave Defence, but Are Near the End

DEATH TRAP FOR ENVOYS.

Prince Tuan Tries to Lure Them Into the Hands of the Boxers.

TIEN-TSIN AGAIN ATTACKED

Reports of Fighting There in Which Admiral Seymour Is Wounded.

Consil Goodnow at Shanghal Reports That Anarchy Reigns in Pekin, That the Emperor and Empress Are Prisoners in the Palace and Only Two Legation Buildings Are Left Standing-Prince Tean in Control -Emperor William Says China Must Be Panished and the Flags of the Powers Mast Fly Over Pekin-Germany to Send 15.000 Men-Li Hung Chang Promises to Take All Precautions for the Safety of Foreigners Residing in His Provinces.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 3 .- If the rumors current in

Shanghai and transmitted here are true there can hardly be a foreigner of any nation left alive in Pekin, while the position at Tien-Tsin is one justifying serious anxiety. All the reports, however, are from Chinese sources and it is impossible to test their accuracy. A Chinese runner, who is represented to have left Pekin on June 25, seems to be the chief authority for the statements cabled. When he started from the capital the members of the legations were, he says, at the last extremity. They were without food and their ammunition was gone, but they were keeping their thousands of besiegers at bay. Their casualties, however, were heavy and their annihilation was only a question of a

The Chinese, who possessed ammunition in unlimited quantities, were wholly undismayed by their own numerous losses and were preparof the legation where the foreigners had sought

The story goes that Prince Tuan, who is said to lead the anti-foreign revolt, plotted to lure the envoys into the streets in order that they might be more easily killed. He invited them to a conference at the Tsung-Li-Yamen, but Baron von Ketteler was the only Minister who responded. He fell into the trap and was murdered. According to British sailors vainly tried to protect him, and it is added that the German guards avenged his death by burning the buildings of the

It is rumored that there is severe fighting around Tien-Tsin and that Admiral Seymour

The Times's correspondent at Shanghai, to whom the for egoing reports were doubtless accessible, but who discriminatingly sifts local the statement that the authorities at Pekin are

Dating his despatch July 2 he says that an the open challenge to the Powers. It eigners, and commands the provinces to enthe expulsion of the whites. The obvious intention of the party which has seized the supreme power in Pekin is to extend to the utmost the this and similar edicts must be considerable in spite of the openly avowed policy of the southern Viceroys and their joint declaration with the Consuls of the foreign Powers that warlike operations would be confined to the North.

The gravity of the situation as recognized by Chinese officials lies not only in the mmediate danger to foreigners in Pekin, pread devastation by the uncontrolled Kan-Au and other troops. The British Consul, in a reply to elegraphic message for advice, sent to Yuan Shih-Kai, has received an assurance that the latter will cooperurgently necessary that the Viceroy powerful force at Nankin and in the lower Yang-tse Kiang Valley sufficient to restrain the officials with reactionary sympathies and prevent the spread of anarchy and panic, of which the elements are always present among

A despatch to the Telegraph from Canton, dated July 1, says that business is almost at a standstill The large Chinese steam to transfer their vessels to the American flag. An attempt to demolish the Wesleyan Missionary Respital at Fah-Shan was defeated by American, English and Canadian missionaries.

o disinfect the house drains, water closets, sinks,

UNITED ACTION NECESSARY.

Mr. Brodrick Discusses the Chinese Situation

in the House of Commons. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 3.—Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal member for Merthyr Tydyil, Wales noved for an adjournment of the House of Commons this afternoon to call attention to the Pekin situation.

The Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick. Parliamentry Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, doubted the advisability of a discussion at the present moment in view of the delicacy of the military and other questions requiring decision. It might, for instance, be the duty of the Government to consider the advisability of conferring on Li Hung Chang some responsibility for the preservation of order, but if so he elt quite sure it would not be his duty to make that fact public immediately.

Mr. Brodrick stated that from the beginning the British Government had worked as far as possible in conjunction with the other Powers. especially in respect to the relief of Pekin. Their effort had been to encourage the despatch of any body of troops which could relieve the Europeans and a special effort had been made to induce the Government of Japan, in view of its position to supplement the contingent that had been landed. There was no reason to think that influence had been exerted by any other Power to nullify that encouragement to Japan. But the problem was not only to bring an adequate number of troops into China, but also to transport them through a very difficult country, throughout which communications

had been almost completely destroyed. Mr. Brodrick described in detail the steps that had already been taken, including the despatch of warships from the Mediterranean and Australian stations, making a force which should be adequate to protect the treaty ports. The Government had ordered 10,000 men from India and the Indian Government had provided thirteen transports.

Mr. Brodrick added that it was impossible by any measures which might now be taken, short of an expedition, which it was now hoped might be undertaken, to go further toward the relief of the Europeans at Pekin. And until that question was settled no policy as to the future of China could be considered. He beleved, notwithstanding what had been said by his questioner, that the first condition necessary for the relief from the present state of affairs should have been and had been the naintenance of complete unanimity between the Powers.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, agreed that the chief point was the unanimity of the Powers; hence reference to a future policy was not destrable. It was not desirable that Great Britain should be a lay figure when the future of China was settled, but he trusted that the concert of the Powers would be preserved even then and the partition of China avoided. The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

RAISER TO HAVE VENGEANCE.

His Speech to Departing Troops-Germany Will Send 15.000 Men to China. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN. July 8 .- A naval detachment left Wilhelmshaven for China this morning. The Emperor, who was present to say farewell, conversed with the officers before the transport sailed. In a speech to the sailors the Emperor said the Powers did not intend to effect the partition of China. The restitution of the status quo was the first! consideration at the present

the midst of the most profound peace," he said. "Unhappily this to me was not unexpected. A crime of unspeakable insolence and horrifying aken him from us. The Ministers of other Powers hover between life and death and with them are comrades sent for their protection. It fought their last fight.

"The German fing has been insulted and the German Empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and ven-

"Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become profoundly grave and still graver. Since I called you to arms that which hoped to effect with the help of the marine infantry has now become a difficult task, which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serried ranks of all the civilized States.

This very day the Commander of the cruiser squadron asked me to consider the despatch of a division. You will have to face an enemy who are no less courageous than yourselves and trained by European officers. The Chinese have learned the use of European weapons.

"Thank God, your comrades of the marine infantry of my navy, when they have encountered them, have proved true to the old German battle cry, They have defended themselves with glory and victory and have done the duty committed to them."

"I will not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other Powers, floats tri-umphently over the Chinese flag and until it has been planted on the walls of Pekin to dic-

"My troops will maintain good comradeship with others with whom they come in contact. Russians, British, French, all alike, are fighting for one cause civilization."

The Emperor concluded his speech as follows: We must bear in mind, too, something higherour religion and the defence and protection of our brothers out there, some of whom stake their lives for their Saviour. "The flags which here float above you go

under fire for the first time. See that you bring them back to me clean and stainless and without any spot. My thanks, my prayers and my solicitude go with you." When the transports Wittekind and Frankfurt

sailed, the Emperor and Empress witnessed their departure from the deck of the royal yacht Hohenzollern. It is said in official circles that the Emperor William's phrase "the firebrand of war" should

not be literally interpreted. Germany does not intend going to war for a division of China, but merely wishes the restoration of order. The Chinese Ambassador to Germany has not

yet received his passports. The Socialist and Radical organs are urging the convocation of the Reichstag. The Tageblatt says the convocation of the Reichstag would show that Germany was in earnest and that the

Emperor feels sure of the approval of the na-

tion's representatives in the measures he is now A naval and military council which was at Wilhelmshaven, and which was presided over by the Emporer, decided to send to China one division of infantry, four additional regiments of infantry, and sixteen batteries of artillery with transport, the whole force numbering 15,000 men. In consequence of the serious situation in China, the Emporer has abandoned his projected yachting trip.

THE BROOKLYN AT NAGASAKI.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN

Hong Kong, July 3.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Remey aboard, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, to-day. After coaling

she will sail immediately for Taku. LONDON, July 3.- The first class cruiser Argonaut, with 687 officers and men, sailed from Sheer ess this morning for China.

Avoid noise July 4th; spend day on I. Sid. Sound.

FRANCE NOT FOR WAR.

M. Delcasse Outlines Government's Policy The Action of Prince Tuan.

Special Cab'e Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, July 3 .- M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared during the debate on the credits in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that France did not wish the disintegration of China and did not desire war. But France must protect her citizens. No Power, he said, had ulterior motives at the present time and France's efforts would be directed toward fortifying inernational solidarity. At a Cabinet council M. Delcassé announced

that he had received a telegram from the French Consul at Shanghai, of yesterday's date, which stated that Prince Tuan had arbitrarily usurped the power of the Empress Downger and, aided by Kang Yi, was besieging the ralace. Prince Tuan and Kang Yi have issued an edict to the Viceroys commanding them to begin hostilities against the foreigners. The Viceroys of Cantoni Nankin and Hou-Chang have refused to obey these orders. They regard Prince Tuan as a retel who deserves beheading. The edict reached Shanghai on June 27. From inquiries made at the embassies it ap-

pears that the appeals first sent out from Reclin, on receipt of the news of Baron von Ketteler's murder, have had a calming effect, and there is no longer talk of a declaration of war against China. On the other hand there is a disposition to await further developments, as it is apparent that China for the time being has lost all responsible government. Theoretically the Boxers will continue to bear the blame pending the day when the Powers will face the Chinese Government. Above all, it is said, Germany proposes to avoid isolated action and will fashion her conduct to that of the Powers. The arrival at Taku on July 1 of the first detachment of French troops is announced.

They are marching to Tien-Tsin. The following note in reference to the delib erations at to-day's Cabinet meeting was issued this evening: M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received only one French telegram. It was dated July 2, and was from the French Consul at Shanghai. The Consul says it is certainly a revolution that has broken out in Pekin. Tuan and Kong Yi have their troops surrounding the Imperial palace. They have ordered the Vicerovs of the provinces to open hostilities against foreigners, but the Viceroys of the centre and west have refused to obey them. They look upon them as rebels. The Government has no direct news from Pekin and no confirmation of the murder of the German Minister. The exchange of views between the Powers is still proceeding and the most complete agreement continues to reign as regards the measures to be taken for the repression of the trouble and the settlement which is to ensue. The French troops from Indo-China must now have arrived in China. They represent an effective force of

reenforcements from France shall have arrived. LI HUNG CHANG'S REQUEST.

Wants to Be Taken From Canton to Tien-Tsin in a United States Gunboat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 3 -A despatch to the Central News from Hong Kong of to-day's date says it is asserted in well-informed circles that Li Hung Chang has asked to be taken to Tien-Tsin in an American gunboat. An imperial edict has been issued in the

Emperor's name authorizing the raising of troops in Canton for service at Pekin. .WASHINGTON, July 3. The report from Hong

Kong that Li Hung Chang asked to be taken to Tien-Tsin in an American warship is confirmed United States Consul at Canton, telegraphed the State Department that Li Hung Chang wanted to get to Pekin, and asked that he be taken to Taku in an American ship, a request which Mr. McWade indorsed and suggested that the Brooklyn be instructed to stop at Canton for to the Brooklyn. Li Hung Chang asked this and other Governments for authority to proceed to Pekin to use his influence to restore order. His application was indorsed and the Government regrets that the opportunity of assisting him to carry out his desire was not

Party of Engineers and Missionaries From Pekin Making Their Way South.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 3 .- A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai, of to-day's date, says Mr. Jameson, the engineer of the Pekin syndicate, telegraphed from Kal-fang yesterday as

"We are retreating to Slang-Yan and thence to Hankow by the Han River. The party consists of Messrs. Reid and Fisher, engineers, and members of the Canadian Presbyterian mission, fifteen persons altogether."

A despatch from Shanghal says Mrs. Green ing and the ladies connected with the Baptist Zenana mission have arrived safely at Chefoo.

The Methodist Missionary Society received yesterday a cablegram from the Rev. Frederick Brown at Chefoo. The despatch says that it is believed that the missionaries who were at Tien Tsin are saved. With regard to those at Pekin

WU TING-PANG NOT TO SPEAK.

Chinese Minister Cancels His Engagement to PHILADELPHIA. July 3.-Wu Ting-fang, the

Chinese Minister, has cancelled his engagement to deliver the principal address at the Fourth of July celebration at Independence Hall tomorrow. In his letter he says:
"Circumstances over which I have no control have rendered it impossible for me to deliver an oration on the Fourth of July at Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia. I
feel therefore obliged to recall my acceptance,
with regret, of the invitation extended to me
for that purpose. I assure you I would
gladly come if I could see my way, but apart
from the circumstances mentioned there are rom the circumstances mentioned there are other reasons which compel me to adhere to

WOULD GO TO CHINA TO FIGHT.

ans, Offers Its Services. York State Corps of the Spanish War Veterans' Association, held a reunion last evening in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at which Junior Suizer's Hariem River Park, at which Junior Vice-Commander Frederick C. Kuehnle announced that a letter had been sent to President McKinley offering the services of the members of the association for possible emeriencies in China. He read a reply from the Secretary of War thanking the Spanish War veterans for their loyalty, and assuring them that if they were needed they would be called on.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Capt. Charles A. Clark. Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, received this morning orders to have the water carrier Arethusa made ready for service with all possible speed. Men have also been put at work on the transport Yankee with orders to hurry repairs and alterations. It will require at least two weeks to get the vessels ready for service. It is said that both will be sent to China.

The reading of the letter was received with cheers.

Spain Gives Up Her Pekin Legation. Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN. MADRID, July 3.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree suppressing the permanent Spanish Legation at Pekin. The Spanish also to Chipa.

Washington Gets Serious News From Consu

Goodnow-Relief Force to Start Soon. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.- From the trustworthy information, official and private, in it possession the Government has been forced to the conclusion that the chances for the relief of its Minister, the other Americans and all foreigners in Pekin before they are forced to surrender are very poor indeed. Painful as is an admis ion of that character, the Government does not hesitate to make it, for it sees no rea son to raise false hopes among those who have relatives or friends among the besieged men and women battling desperately against a superior force of fanatics, who look for a general massacre of the "foreign devils."

The British legation, where all the foreigners have taken refuge, is commanded by the city wall, a structure overtopping the buildings inde the legation compound. Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the director of the Bureau of American Republics, who was formerly secretary of the United States legation in Pekin, has informed the State Department that the British legation is too small to accommodate all the foreigner now in the capital for any great length of time. and the Government officials have learned from trustworthy sources that resistance to the Thinese cannot be maintained for more than a fortnight. Already the slege has been in progess nearly if not quite that long. Another fortnight must elapse before the international forces can reach Pekin.

Advices received by the State Department o-day from John Goodnow, the United States Consul General at Shanghal, who makes it a point to send only reliable information, show that the position of the foreigners in Pekin was desperate on June 27, six days ago. Two despatches came from Mr. Goodnow. The first, the text of which was withheld. giving news brought by a runner sent out by Sir Robert Hart, the Imperial Direc tor of Customs of the Chinese Government This runner left Pekin on June 25. In his message Sir Robert said that only three legations, the British, German and Italian, were standing, a story slightly different from that brought by a preceding runner, from whom Admiral Kempff obtained the information that the Italian Legation had been burned, but the French establishment was standing. Mr. Goodnow said also that on the 25th the Chinese were pouring a rifle fire into the British Legation and had artillery trained on it, but had not fired the

Later in the day this important news came from Mr. Goodnow:

SHANGHAL, July 3 .- On the 27th of June here were two legation buildings standing. The Emperor and Empress Dowager are pris oners in the palace. The city gates are closed. Prince Tuan and his force of Boxers are in con-

oners in the palace. The city gates are closed. Prince Tunn and his force of Boxers are in control of everything. Complete condition of anarchy in the streets. It was the hope that the Empress Dowager would be stir herself to protect the foreigners that encouraged the Government to believe yesterday that the lives of the foreign Ministers and those in their care would be preserved. Mr. Goodnow's telegram practically destroys this hope, but the Government is satisfied from his despatch and from other advices, that it was correct in assuming that the Empress Dowager desired to carry out the international obligations of the Empire and that the recognized Chinese Government was not concerned in the attacks on foreigners. It is clear to the Government that Prince Tuan is in revoit, probably backed by Chinese Imperial troops of a number large enough to intimidate that portion of the Imperial forces loyal to the Empress.

tion of the Imperial forces loyal to the Empress.

In this condition of affairs the officials here derive considerable comfort from the knowledge that Li Hung Chang is opposed to the anti-foreign movement and is increasing his private army, probably to assist the international torces in relieving Pekin. Li's strong stand against Tuan and the Boxers makes it practically certain that the revolt will not spread to the Yang-Tse valley and the southern provinces generally. The comforting news about Li's efforts to preserve peace came in this telegram to the State Department from United States Consul Robert McWade:

about Lis efforts to preserve peace came in this telegram to the State Department from United States Consul Robert McWade:

"Canton—Viceroy Li Hung Chanc has to-day assured me that he will immediately issue a strong proclamation commanding the preservation of peace and order in his provinces and will take the necessary measures for the protection of foreigners as far as possible. He is largely increasing the force of his army."

With Li Hung Chang holding the southern provinces loyal to the Imperial Government and the international ailies continuing to work harmoniously for the relief of Pekin and the restablishment of order throughout the perturbed portion of the Empire, the situation gives some comfort to the Government. The speech made by Emperor William to-day is interpreted here as an indication of the Emperor's intention not to declare war against the Chinese Government on account of the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, but to work with the other Powers to protect foreigners and restore order. His declaration is regarded as especially significant, as it apparently clears away the doubt as to Germany's attitude and aligns her with the United States, Great Britain and Japan against the partition of China. As for Russia and France, whatever their desires may be, it is feit that the attitude of Emperor William will keep them in line with the other great nations to accomplish unselfish purposes only. How soon the allies will be able to reach Pekin is a matter of surmise. The Government does not know even when they will be prepared to start from Taku or Tien-Tsin with a sufficient force to overcome all opposition on the way and at the capital. Some of the most prominent officials believe that the army of 16,000 trained men, Europeans, Americans and Japanese, now on Chinese soil.

way and at the capital. Some of the most prominent officials believe that the army of 16,000 trained men. Europeans, Americans and Japanese, now on Chinese soil, will be able to defeat any Chinese force that may oppose it. One official says that unless our ideas, formed during the Japanese-Chinese War, of the fighting ability of the Chinese were all wrong, the 16,000 allies should be able to get to Pekin without great difficulty. It is estimated that the eighty miles between Tien-Tsin and Pekin can be covered in a week by the international relief force, opposition being taken into account, and granting that not more than a week will be required to provide transport and supply trains, and to assemble the army at Tien-Tsin, the allies may be at the gates of Pekin in a fortnight. The Ninth United States Injantry from Manila is due to arrive at Taku within the next twenty-four hours.

four hours.

That the military expedition is preparing to that is shown by telegrams exchanged to day between the Navy Department and Admiral Kempff. The Department asked the Admiral to ascritain what the American share of the transport expense will be.

THE BALTIMORE AT MALTA. Her Long -Service Men Will Be Sent Back to

China From Gfbraltar. WASHINGTON, July 3 -Rear Admiral Watson arrived at Malta to-day on the flagship Balti more. The training ship Buffalo, which was to meet the Baltimore at Malta and to take from her long-service men needed to fill out the crows of warships in China and the Philippines, left Malta several days ago, missing the flagship. The Baltimore will be met at Gibralter by the supply ship Schodia, which will take the Baltimore's long-service men back to the Asiatic station.

The Schodia arrived to-day at Cardiff, Wales, where she is loading with coal for the American squadron at Taku. The chartered steamer Aoara from Norfolk arrived to-day at Manila with 6,500 tons of coal for the American fleet. from her long-service men needed to

OREGON REPORTED OFF THE ROCKS Facilities.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- A despatch received ere says the Oregon has been floated. The Navy Department this morning received cable message from Lieut. Albert L. Key, Naval Attaché at Tokio, saying that the dry tock at Port Arthur is too parrow to accommodate the battleship Oregon now on the rocks off the coast of China, Lieut. Key's message was in response to a despatch sent to the United States Minister at Tokio, asking him to secure permission of the Japanese for docking the battleship Oregon if she was saved, the permission to be taken advantage of, however, only if the Russian dry dock at Port Arthur was not suitable. Lieut. Key's reply said:

Port Arthur too narrow. If Oregon cannot Port Arthur 100 narrow. If Oregon cannot dock at Nagasaki, Japanese Navy Department tenders use of either Kobe or Yokohama docks. Offers any assistance desired. Has ordered cruiser Akitisushima from Chefoo to Oregon. Have cabled Wilde offer to dock."

PEARS LEGATIONS CAN'T HOLD OUT. PLATFORM WILL BE BRYAN'S to-day that they have lost it. And all that re-

HOPELESS FIGHT AGAINST THE PRO-POSED FREE SILVER PLANK

Mr. Hill, Who It Was Supposed Would Lead the Fight, Has Been Turned Down by His Own Delegation and Will Not Be on the Committee on Resolutions-Proxies Have Been Offered Him From Other States, but None Has Been Accepted-West Virginia's Delegation Unanimously Declare Against a Free Silver Plank and Even Against the Reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform.

ons of the last few days on the Democratic plat form the main point has been the money ques tion. All of the wrangle has been as to whether there should be a specific declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or whether there should be merely a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and let it go at that. Mr. Bryan over a week ago sent twelve letters to Democrats inviting them to his home in Lincoln to discuss this money plank. One of the gentlemen who received these letters was Mr. Hill. Mr. Bryan well knew that such old friends as Chairman Jones of the National Committee, John P. Altgeld of Illinois, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, Edward S. Johnson of Kansas, D. J. Campau of Michigan, J. M. Guffey of Pennsylvania and a number of others differed with him as to the exact wording of the money plank.

Mr. Bryan and his friends at Lincoln have discussed nothing whatever about the platform except the wording of the financial plank Not a soul here or in Lincoln has heard a single word about imperialism or expansion or anything else. It has been all on the money question. The fallacious cry of imperialism and the un-American sentiment against expansion have been shunted to the rear. The whole fight has been as to whether Mr. Bryan should have his way as to a specific declaration for free silver at 16 to L

There being no longer any reasonable loubt that the Convention, which meets to-morrow, will adopt a platform containing a plank declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the most interesting question to be decided now is will that action be brought about with or without a fight in the convention. That there will be a fight in the Committee on Resolutions is certain, and that there have been and are still, daily and hourly, fights in the meetings of the various State delegations and in the public and private conferences of the hotels and street corners, is only too plainly evident to one who has been in Kansas City since the first of the delegates

A fight against the proposed free silver plank would be fully justified, because it is evident that a majority of the delegates favor the policy of reaffirming the Chicago platform and say nothing more definite on the silver question But although in a majority, those who advise this course will be defeated. Bryan's hand is at the party helm now, as it has been for the past four years. He is opposed to the policy of dodging, and loses no opportunity to say so whenever any man asks the question who has a right to ask it. It will be a Bryan convention and a Bryan platform, and when any delegate says he doesn't like this programm the free silver Populists, who are in the saddle again, tell him he can do the other thing. The eaders who have advocated the dodging policy, the "conservatives" as they prefer to be called, resent the dictatorship of Bryan, but whether they will dare to make a fight to es-

cape it is as yet an unanswered question. There is one man to whom those who think the salvation of the Democratic party lies in have been looking as their champion to make the fight that will wrest the control of the convention from Bryan. That man is David B. Hill of New York. Since he arrived here on Sunday morning he has been heralded far and wide as the gladiator who would shie his castor into the ring and challenge Bryan and his Populist allies to a fight in the open. But today the gladiator has received a wound that will make it impossible for him to step forth as the champion of any cause, and that will be likely to bring him to inglorious defeat if he does. As a member of the Committee on Resolutions from the State of New York Mr. Hill might have been an important factor as the leader of the anti-free silver crowd, but simply as an individual delegate, repudiated by his State, there is little that he can do. Whether he will attempt to do that little or abandon

Bryan says he is not attempting to control the convention, or to make the platform, or to force his views upon the delegates, but this because to every man who makes the pilgrimage to the prairie grasshopper State Bryan in the same breath that he disavows rather gave the impression, mainly by what he did not say, that Bryan would keep his hands off. But Hill got no such promise from him, as is very well known by the testimony of others who went to Lincoln on the same errand as he did. The leaders of the dodging policy were not altogether sanguine that Mr. Hill would succeed with Bryan, but they thought that they had things fixed just about right when Kerr of Pennsylvania, to plead their cause. Nearly all of the so-called leaders of the Democratic party were in the scheme to get from Bryan an assurance that he would let the delegates run the convention, but the five men who took such a keen interest as to send Mr. Kerr with an appeal to Bryan against stand-James K. Jones of Arkansas, the chairman of the National Democratic Committee: William J. Stone of Missouri, Daniel J. C. Campau of Michigan, James Guffey of Pennsylvania and E. Johnson of Arkansas.

Anxiously they awaited Mr. Kerr's reply, which came back to Kansas City long before he did, and they were anything but pleased when they got it. "No, no," said Mr. Bryan to Mr Kerr: "I have no desire to make the platform I do not desire or intend to control the action of the convention, but I as an individual must let it be known publicly that my political views are unchanged, and that I don't now think the Democratic party can afford to abandon the free silver clause It would be cowardly to do so. It would be abandoning our allies. I cannot consent to any programme looking to the adoption of any platform that does not in specific language declare for the adherence of the Democratic party to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It would be cowardly. It would be surrendering the principles upon which the Democracy of the present day is founded. It would be to throw away a million votes of those who gave us their support four years ago and who will do so now if we keep our standard to the front." This is in effect what Bryan said to Hill when

he went to Lincoln on Sunday, and it is what he told ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania, who went to Lincoln yesterday, and it is what he told to the emissaries of other States who made the long journey to read to him various propositions looking to the dodging of the silver question. To say that the political leaders, who have been working tooth and nail to convince Bryan that he should listen to the voices of the majority of delegates who want a dodging financial plank, are disgusted at his course, is to put it mildly. They thought yes terday they had won their fight. They know

Mr. Hill has not been very free in discussing what took place between him and Mr. Bryan, and when he first returned it was the same old tory that has been told to Hill and to all the others, and so Jones and Stone, Campau and Guffey and Johnson saw that their plan had failed and that the last hope of keeping the convention from pronouncing over again in favor of Bryanism and Populism had fled. Now therefore, the question is, Can David B. Hill with his wings clipped force the convention to do what a majority of the delegates would like to do, but which the Bryanites declare shall no be done? Of course he can't, but Hill has often made losing fights and may be willing to throw himself into the breach once more.

The plan that is favored now by those wh vould make a last desperate stand and put Hill to the front to save the Democracy against Bryanism and Populism is to have him made member of the Committee on Resolutions by the proxy of a delegate from another State than New York and bring into the convention a minority report and fight the whole thing out in public. Plenty of proxies will be forthcoming if Hill is willing to stand forth. Clark Howell of Georgia, Johnson of Kansas, Menzies of Indiana and one or two more have already offered to give him theirs, but none has yet been accepted. Hill may determine to make the fight with the purpose of making a record for his own future use, but of course he knows he could not wrest the sceptre from Bryan's hands at this late hour. Bryan himself will be the presiding genius of the convention, whether he is in Lincoln or in Kansas City during its session. His own personal representative.P. L. Metcalf of Nebraska, the editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herad, the Western organ of the silverites and Populists, will be the Nebras-ka member of the Committee on Resolutions, and in all probability the chairman of the committee. He is in Kansas City now, and in his pocket is a draft of a platform that Mr. Bryan indorses and which he will have adopted. whether he is attempting to control the action of the convention or not. One of the planks of that platform reaffirms the Chicago platform and renews the demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That is the platform that the majority of the Committee on Resolutions will report back to the convention, and that is the one that wil be adopted, whether or not Mr. Hill or any other advocate makes

the fight in behalf of a policy of dodging. The leaders of the already defeated move ment to keep all specific reference to free silver and to ratios out of platform do not attempt to conceal their belief that the Democratic party will be utterly defeated from the moment that the platform is adopted, any more than they attempt to conceal their disgust at the ill success of their efforts. The eaders from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, West Virginia and other great States are all in the same boat. Their feelings are well expressed by the action of the West Viriginia delegation to-day, under the leadership of J. W. St. Clair, who will be the member from his State on the Committee on Resolu-tions. By a unanimous vote they decided that there should be no declaration for free silver in the platform and that even the Chi-

cago platform should not be reaffirmed. Why they did this was explained by Mr. St. Clair as he sat in Gov. Hill's rooms at the

Coates House this afternoon. "Why," he said, "how can we reaffirm a platform that is based upon a condition of things that may have existed four years ago, but avish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer pay the cost of production.' That is a statement of conditions that do not exist, and why should the Demo cratic party go on record as saying that it exists when they know it does not? It is all nonsense to talk about reaffirming the Chicago platform as a whole. We should have a new

platform as a whole. We should have a new platform, based on the conditions as they exist to-day, and it should not declare in favor of a financial policy which a majority of the Democratic party do not approve."

Mr. St. Clair will, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, aid in any fight that is made for the purpose of breaking down the free silver faction, but he does not expect it to win any more than he and others who think as he does believe that the Democracy has any chance of winning in November.

So far as the financial plank of the platform is concerned it is settled now, and some attention is therefore being paid to the various other planks of more or less importance. These parts

is therefore being paid to the various other planks of more or less importance. These parts of the platform will be dictated by Bryan and Bryan's representatives, just as the silver plank will be. The leading subjects aside from that of silver will be, of course, militarism, trusts and imperialism. These will be the planks upon which all the Bryan floods of eloquence will be let loose. And the denunciation of trusts will, it is understood, be strong enough to include even the lee Trust. The party will deprecate the maintenance of a standing army large enough to preserve the honor of the United States, and the dark shadow of imperialism that has arisen to wreck the American Republic. Then there will be a few other planks, including that which was originated by Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, to take away from legislative bodies the power of direct legislation and placing it by constitutional amendment in the hands of the people where they can have their hands on it at all times. This is the platform that is to be adopted, and it makes no difference whether Hill or any other Democrat leads a fight against any portion of it.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who was at Mr. Bryan's home when Senator Hill was there on Sunday night gave the following statement this afternoon:

"At the request of Mr. Bryan I went to Lincoln, accompanied by Eugene Hughes. Mr. Bryan looks rugged and is prepared for that extraordinary energetic personal campaign, in which work he has no equal. He appears to be a physical marvel, his managers have changed the plan of campaign and from present intentions he will speak only in the large cities. We spent the afternoon with Mr. Bryan at his little farm, where he lives during the summer, like Cincinnatus, in rural simplicity. What he wanted to talk with me about was the platform and the situation in New York and the necessity for carrying that State in order to win the general election. Mr. Bryan is quite determined to have the Kansas City Convention readirm unequivocally the Chicago platform, i planks of more or less importance. These parts of the platform will be dictated by Bryan and

win the general election. Mr. Bryan is quite determined to have the Kansas City Convention reaffirm unequivocally the Chicago platform, including a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 18 to 1 without the consent of any other nation. The Chicago platform is to be indorsed in whole and part, in letter and in spirit. Mr. Bryan said to me that his strenuous advocacy of the white metal during the past seven years, his nomination and political campaign on that issue in 1898, made it logical and impossible for him to disassociate himself from the silver principle, as by so doing he would not only be accused of inconsistency but with great political and personal cowardice. He demands of his friends loyalty to silver as a test of loyalty to him, which is the cause of much embarra-sment to his Eastern friends.

"After dinner former Senator David B. Hill had a long talk about the platform. Senator Hill wanted a modified platform and indorsing silver. Mr. Bry an was courteous but obdurate, and no concession whatever was granted the Senator. Mr. Hill said that New York can be carried on a modified platform. Notwithstanding his reverses at Lincoln Senator Hill appeared to be hopeful and in abundant good spirits.

"Since my arrival here I have been hard at work trying to get a declaration in the plat-

requiring the Legislature, on petition, to submit all important city and State questions to the people for a vote, the vote of the people to be people for a vote, the vote of the people to be final without further submission to the Legislature, and it fooks now as though we will win and that the Democratic party will be the first great national party to declare for direct legislation. Many Congressmen and other legislation. Many Congressmen and other legislators are opposing the idea and will try hard to prevent its insertion."

has not solicited the position to represent us on the Committee on Resolutions, while Senator Hillis avowedly seeking the honor and has come here to ask for it at the hands of the delegates."

Mayor McGiure turned to Mr. Croker and continued: "I appeal to your sense of fair play.

Oculists' fr scriptions

CROKER TURNS HILL DOWN

HOT TIME IN THE NEW YORK STATE

DELEGATION'S MEETING.

Ex-Senator Murphy, McLaughlin's Lieuten ants and Norman E. Mack of Erie Ald Croker in Keeping Hill Off the Platform Committee-Augustus Van Wyck Selected Instead-John W. Keller Named as New York's Candidate for Vice-President - Mr. Mack Chosen National Committeeman.

KANSAS CITY, July 3 .- The New York deleration had the most exciting meeting this afternoon since the hour that the Hon. Richard Croker succeeded John Kelly as the leader of Cammany Hall in 1885. It was at that time that David Bennett Hill had succeeded Grover Cleveland as Governor of the State. Those who are familiar with the political and personal history of these two men have known that they have never been able to get along with each other. The friends of Mr. Croker have always insisted that he was straightforward in his dealings and that he is a man to keep his promises to his political associates. Mr. Croker's friends have always accused Mr. Hill of subterranean methods, and they assert that while he was Governor he did many things which Mr. Croker has always said were done for no other purpose than to attempt to disrupt the Tammany Hall organization. Mose over, Mr. Hill at public banquets has on sev eral occasions indulged in various fings at Mr. Croker. There has been bad blood be-tween the two men, especially for the last ten years. Mr. Hill has accused Mr. Croker of being a "racehorse statesman." Mr. Croke on one or two occasions has not hesitated to say that Mr. Hill could not tell the truth if he wanted to. The quarrel between these two men has extended to the Kings County Democrats and the lieutenants of Hugh MoLaughlin, like James Shevlin and Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, have sided with Mr. Croker, although in times gone by Mr. McLaughlin has been Mr. Hill's ally in New York State pol-

The vitriolic feeling between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill resulted a year or so ago in lugging in Senator Edward Murphy, and he, too, has taken the side of Mr. Croker. All of these men-Mr. Croker, Mr McLaughlin's lieutenants and Mr. Murphy and his friends-have seemed to think that Mr. Hill was more or less of a trickster. They have been afraid of him So Mr. Croker. Mr. Murphy and Mr. McLaughlin's lieutenants have been looking around for several months to see how they could absolutely humiliate Mr. Hill. It was necessary for them to get a little more aid, so they gathered in the Hon. Norman E. Mack of Erie county The lines were thus drawn when the New York State delegation met this afternoon in the Midland Hotel to decide who should be the officers of the delegation in the convention, but, above and beyond all else, who should be New York's member of the Committee on Resolutions or Platform. The delegation didn't seem to care a copper who it should present for Vice-President for the reason that Mr. Bryan has shrugged his shoulders and lifted his eyes at the Vice-Presidential timber which has been gossipped about. Neither did anybody care who was to be the member of the Committee on Credentials. This was the first time that Mr. Croker had got Mr. Hill in the open and he decided to have it right smack out with him, bang. He did. And the Croker com-bine defeated Mr. Hill for New York member which even a blind man can see does not exist on the Committee on Resolutions by a vote of now? How can we, for instance, reaffirm a 38 to 26, eight not voting. The story of how platform which contains this language: 'We this was brought about will be interesting readdenounce the profligate waste of money wrung | ing for every Democrat, not only in New York from the people by excessive taxation and the State but in every other State in the Union

where Mr. Croker and Mr figures. National Committeeman Frank Campbell of Bath called the delegation to order. He was National Committeeman for the State and this was his province. He is also chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York. No sooner was the delegation polled than Senator Thomas Francis Grady, the silver-tongued orater of Tammany, moved that ex-Senator Murphy of Troy be made chairman of the dele and John M. Carlisle of Jefferson county was made Secretary. Instantly John M. Mahones of Albany was on his feet making a plea that W. K. Clute and F. W. Cantwell of the Twentieth Congress district. which is Albany county, should be recognized as the delegate to this convention instead of P. E. McCabe and Mark Cohn. Mr. Mahoney made a long plea for bis clients and claimed that they had been regu

larly elected. Ex-Senator Hill spoke up for McCabe and Cohn. He said that this matter was practically settled when the Democratic State Committee was elected in New York immediately after the Democratic State Convention was held in the of very kind words for Mr. McCabe especially and added that Mr. McCabe had not been always friendly to him, but that didn't make any differ ence. He believed the Mr. McCabe and Mr. Cohn had the right of the matter, and on motion.

of Charles N. Bulger Mr. McCabe and Mr. Cohn were seated. Then came the real circus. Bridge Commis sioner John L. Shea of Kings county moved that ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Kings be made New York's member of the

Committee on Resolutions. Mayor James McGuire of Syracuse moved that ex-Senator David B. Hill be elected as New York member of the Committee on Reso lutions. Mr. McGuire in making his nomi

"I think it would be a blunder from the standpoint of tact at this time, when we have an opportunity to win in the State of New York, to hurl this firebrand into the delegation. I mean by this firebrand, the attempt to humillate Mr. Hill. I do not agree with Mr. Hill as to his desire to change the platform, nor have I always agreed with him on other questions. Nevertheless, I insist that there is no necessity for keeping him off of the Committee on Resolutions and refusing to give him the place he has wanted, just because a few of us differ with him on the other matters. We reserve if he offers a minority report of the Committee on Platform. Some Democrats have spoken of Hill's attitude in 1896; at least this has been the comment for the last four years. Let me say to you, gentlemen, that there is no difference in this matter between the positions of Mr. Hill and Mr. Van Wyck. Honors are even between them on that score.

"The point now before the delegation is to use tact and judgment in securing the support who desire to return to the Democratic party. The friends of Mr. Bryan have a large majority councils of the party those who want to come In. We cannot afford to return to our homes and presence in the field inspires a great host of It is positive ingratitude. Judge Van Wyck

Half Rates via New York Central to Concumuati acrount of Baptist Young People Union of America, will be sold July 19th to 13th, in clusive. Call on any New York Central Agent—ad